

Secretary Lansing Exposes Another Bernstorff Plot to Control Congress

NEW EXPOSE BARES PLOTS FOR WRECKING OF RAILROAD

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Continued from First Page.)

anything else. In fact, his attack on Sir Edward Grey, while America was neutral, first brought him into disfavor at the White House because of the feeling that a man who had once performed a confidential mission for the President, a man who had written a biography of Mr. Wilson and had edited the book "The New Freedom," thereby enjoying to an unusual degree the confidence of the President of the United States, was compromising that friendship. But Dr. Hale felt so strongly about the issues of the war that he continued conspicuous in the public prints as an opponent of American neutrality policies and took to small interest in pushing the embargo campaign. Until the revelations today, it had not been generally suspected that Dr. Hale's position on war matters had any connection with Count von Bernstorff or the German foreign office, and beyond the published telegram, it was not disclosed what is known of Dr. Hale's activities, whether he was simply given as reference by the German ambassador to bolster up a request for financial support for the embargo propaganda or whether he actually participated in the embargo campaign while still in the United States.

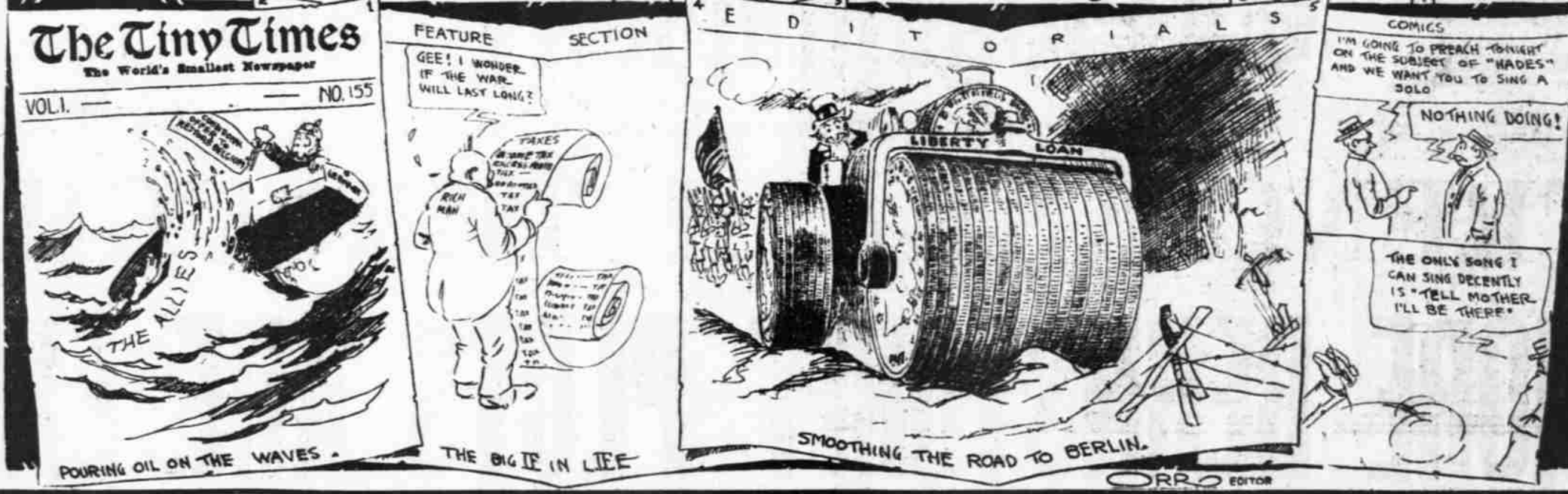
Husting Knew of Plot.
The office of Senator Hustling of Wisconsin was able to throw some light on this, for a letter sent out by the American Embargo Conference, advertised a book by William Bayard Hale, being a compilation of arguments in connection with the McLean resolution warning Americans not to sail on belligerent ships.

In fact as news of the State Department's revelations spread through Washington, everyone recalled that it was Senator Hustling of Wisconsin who exposed the inner workings of the embargo propaganda in a famous speech in the Senate on April 27, 1915. He showed them that the embargo organization sent from telegrams to various communities and agreed to pay the tolls so as to use Congress with hundreds of thousands of messages giving the impression that a nationwide demand for an embargo on arms existed.

The Department of Justice knew that the American embargo conference was a spurious organization and that similar efforts to influence Congress by the Women's Embargo Council were made possible by German funds. Not until today, however, was the German ambassador's connection definitely established. It was recalled that when the American Embargo Conference went out of business about the time that Congress refused to listen to its pleas, the American Independent Conference was created with the same officers and staff. Headquarters were maintained in several large cities. Inquiries at the State Department whether any other of these men were implicated brought the reply that the Department of Justice alone could say and that its action or inaction in these matters would be an index later on as to the evidence against them.

O'Leary Revelation Pleasing.
With the exception of Dr. William Bayard Hale, none of the men mentioned in today's exposure is as well known as Jeremiah O'Leary of New York. Particularly gratifying was it to the Administration to discover in the secret correspondence a message that tends to substantiate the charge of unneutrality against O'Leary and President Wilson's

Give Lafollette credit. He's helping to put this country in a fighting mood.



charge of disloyalty made in the midst of the political campaign last autumn.

When Herr Zimmerman characterized Mr. O'Leary as "reliable but not always discreet," he expressed a view the first part of which is not corroborated here, but the last part of which is regarded as one of the few accurate statements made by the former German foreign secretary.

Mr. O'Leary's repeated attacks on the President with personal slander and vitriolic denunciation of the American Government had been expressed in pamphlets and circulars galore long before the President took any notice of them and sent his famous message asking Mr. O'Leary to refrain from voting for him and to communicate the same to "other disloyal Americans."

The connection with Sir Roger Casement will probably dispose of the story so assiduously spread by Mr. O'Leary that Ambassador Gerard and the American State Department betrayed Sir Roger Casement's plans to the British.

O'LEARY DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE OF PLAN TO USE HIM IN PLOTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Denying emphatically that he has ever had any connection or relations with Count von Bernstorff or any other agent of the German government, Jeremiah A. O'Leary today declared that he had no knowledge of the attempt of the German government to use him in carrying on sabotage in this country and Canada.

"This is the first I have heard of it," O'Leary said to a representative of the International News Service today.

"Of course, the German foreign office naturally could hold any opinion in regard to its ability to use me in its schemes. But I wish to state emphatically that I was not approached by Count von Bernstorff or any of his agents."

"Furthermore, I would like to make it clear that I would consider such a suggestion from the German foreign office a gross insult. All my affairs are being conducted along strictly American lines. There is absolutely nothing pro-German about me. I am pro-American and have no

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS SUMMARY

Once more, apparently again quite at the will of the allied command, the German forces have been compelled to yield important ground on the Flanders front, in the Ypres region. The latest allied thrust drove the Germans back for upwards of a mile irregularly along a front of some ten miles extending from Draebank, a mile east by north of Bixchoote, to Rental, two miles south of Zonnebeke. The allied attack war from north to directly east of Ypres.

The French, on the British left, captured two villages and worked forward to the southwestern edge of the great Houthulst forest position of the Germans, which lies immediately north of the important Ypres-Thourout railway, north of Langemarck and south of Dixmude. The British took one village—Poelcapelle—and worked upwards to the southern edge of the Houthulst wood.

INTEND TO FLANK OBSTACLE.
The great wedge that is being driven by the allies into the German defenses south of the Houthulst position is plainly intended to flank this important obstacle and eventually to force a German retirement of considerable depth from the whole Yser line north of Bixchoote all the way to the coast. This Ypres salient is chiseling its way deeper and deeper, and it becomes growingly more probable, after each allied blow, that the Germans must withdraw to the Ostend-Courtrai line, east and northeast of Ypres. Meanwhile, to the south, the German salient culminating at La Bassee and including Lille becomes also imperiled.

The British advance extended from a point southeast of Broodseinde, already in British possession northward to the St. Janbeek river which the French crossed to the northwestward. The British moved down the slopes of the Passchendaele ridge, and farther to the north, moved along the ridge in the direction of the village of Passchendaele. In the center of their attack, they captured many fortified farms and concrete redoubts. On their left, they drove the Germans out of Poelcapelle and advanced two miles north-northwest of the village to the edge of Houthulst wood. The Germans suffered heavily once more and lost 1,300 prisoners. Counter attacks delivered in force last night were repulsed by the British except to the south, where the Germans regained a small amount of ground.

GERMAN MORALE IS SHAKEN.
Once more the German forces revealed a considerably shaken morale, although they maintained a stiff resistance at numerous portions of the line of allied attack. An official statement of the French high commission, based on French general staff statistics, makes plain this condition and its causes. The Germans, it appears, have been forced completely to reorganize their active and reserve units, to withdraw them with inferior units from the west—indeed to regard the Russian front merely as a reserve for the west. The class of 1919 has already been drawn upon—boys of fifteen.

The French general staff draws the conclusion that Germany has reached and passed the zenith of her man power, has made her extreme military effort, and is now definitely on a defensive of ever increasing power; in fact Germany shows a clear decrease in her total strength at the very moment when she desperately needs an increase; for the allies are at their maximum, which they are well able to maintain, whilst the forces of the United States have not yet been thrown into the balance.

intention of hindering the affairs of the United States or the Administration at Washington.

"I have always made it a point never to have any dealings with German agents if I could detect them. But they have to be watched carefully, because they are ever ready to approach us under disguise."

HUSTING HAD INKLING OF GERMAN PETITIONS PLOT IN APRIL, 1916

Congressional records show that on April 27, 1916, Senator Hustling of Wisconsin denounced the flood of telegrams which poured into Congress as part of a German propaganda. Hustling showed that telegrams identically worded were received by him at the same time from Wisconsin, Ohio, North Carolina and Kansas. In a speech, he said this was prima facie evidence of an inspired source.

Hustling's speech aroused a heated debate. Senator Works of California, who has since retired from Congress, rebuked Hustling for circulating any petition which came to Congress. Hustling replied that he thought he knew his duty as well as the Senator from California.

Officers of the American embargo conference, as shown by telegrams of that period, were:

Cul. Joseph Tucker Darling, president; Will J. MacDonald, general manager; J. H. Forrest, and C. Hjalmar Lundquist, secretaries, and William D. Falk, treasurer.

ITALIANS BACK APPEAL FOR AID WITH VICTORY

ROME, Oct. 10.—On the eve of the allied conference to be held shortly in Paris, when the Italian government plans to make a request for coal, steel and munitions before an offensive against Leibach, they have repulsed Austrian attacks on the Mase

REPORTED BATTLE IN NORTH SEA IS NOT CONFIRMED

No confirmation could be found today of the article in the New York Herald indicating the probability of a great naval engagement in the North Sea in the near future. The article said:

"The United States Government is momentarily expecting cable messages which will relate to a naval operation of transcendent magnitude in or near the North Sea—one of such importance that the whole aspect of the war may be changed. That is the information that has come to the Herald from a high and unquestionable authority."

"There is reason to believe that the long expected 'desperation move' by Germany has been started, and that it is being resisted with all the power that the great fleets of the allies can bring into play."

"The American, British, French, and Italian naval forces are fully alive to the world importance of the operation now in progress."

"At this time, when official news has not been received, it is impossible for the Herald to state that the German grand fleet, which has been in course of preparation since the war began, for a final engagement with the allies, has left its base to give battle to the allies. Nor is it possible to state that the allied fleet has driven 'the rat' from its hole."

"But it is possible to state, upon the information in hand, that a grave matter of the utmost importance—one that may change the aspect of the whole war—is occurring."

LONDON, Oct. 10.—While only meager details are available, considerable importance is attached to the admission by Vice Admiral von Capelle, German minister of marine, that at least one plot has been discovered in the German navy to paralyze the German fleet with a view to forcing the government to make peace.

MUD BLOTS OUT HORRORS OF WAR FROM FLANDERS

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FLANDERS, Oct. 10.—A marvellous all-enveloping mud today blotted out for the most part the horrors of a boggy battlefield originally carpeted with German dead.

In five battles in the Flemish bogs since July 31, the Germans have been driven back an average of a mile for each battle. From information obtained prior to the attack, occupied with what own eyes saw and my ears heard, I am in position to say that the casualties in every one of these five battles were completely won, according to schedule.

The most desperate battle tactics of the Crown Prince Rupprecht have been a complete failure in stemming the British assault. Not only are the Germans steadily retiring from the most important positions in Flanders, but their casualties on the most conservative estimate approximate 75 per cent greater than those of the attacking British.

Every shell hole today held shattered German dead. In concrete block houses one invariably found dozens of corpses—many of them killed by concussion when the shells themselves failed to penetrate. The vast German "pill boxes" were often completely blown out of the wet earth, their crews scattered and plowed into the slimy, slippery ground.

The whole battlefield over which the British achieved their victory was piled with rifles, bodies, impediments—all sorts of material, all slowly oozing through the mud today.

The fact that few guns were captured by Field Marshal Haig was due to the German habit of yanking their guns to the rear the moment it is certain a British advance has started. The Germans clean their front lines of field pieces the instant a battle starts, sending horses galloping to the rear to tow them. They use only high velocity guns and some of the bigger guns during the British attack—and these big guns are kept well to the rear. They continue hammering incessantly.

The war is not over, and the Germans can take a lot of beating yet—but the five advances scored, with complete carrying out of all plans for each, show which way the wind is blowing.

TWO WOMEN KILLED WHEN GERMAN AEROS BOMBARD BALTIC SEA COMMUNITY

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.—Two women were killed and one woman was injured in a recent German raid on Alnah, on the Baltic Sea, according to an official report just issued. Seven enemy planes dropped fifteen bombs on the town.

There is much satisfaction in official circles over the increasing activity of the Russian fleet. Russian torpedo boats have sunk seven barges in the Black Sea loaded with coal and taken twenty-one prisoners.

Announcement is also made that Russian submarines have captured in the Bosphorus the Turkish steamer Sultan, loaded with corn, and brought it into Sebastopol.

U. S. ENTRY MAY FORCE SWITZERLAND INTO WAR

BERNE, Oct. 10.—America's entry into the war and the expected new drive next spring have caused a feeling among high officials here that Switzerland may be forced into the struggle. This was brought out in the refusal of Gen. Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss army, to release farmer-soldiers from the army for agricultural work. His reply to the proposal was, in part:

"America's entry into the war greatly increases the possibility that the war will receive a new and final impetus in the spring. If so, the danger that we will be drawn into the war becomes greater than ever."

FRENCH ADVANCE AS HAIG'S TROOPS YIELD SLIGHTLY

(Continued from First Page.)

bases—curtailment of the submarine campaign. Every yard they are compelled to yield in Flanders makes relinquishment of these bases that much nearer. Moreover, the British victory took from the enemy the dominating heights and observatories controlling all the Flanders plains. The French contribution was restoration to the allies of land heretofore securely held by the Germans behind the inundated section flooded by Belgium in 1914.

Fleeing before the invaders at the start of the war, Belgium invoked nature's waters to flood the plains and stop the enemy. But they also have since constituted the greatest obstacle to liberation of Flanders.

Tuesday morning's attack had long been planned. The French, however, had not been prepared to fight nature as they were forced to fight. At the moment of the attack, it seemed as though nature herself had joined against the French. Torrential rains sent down a deluge of water which linked the whole semi-inundated wilderness of shell holes, streambeds, valleys, canals, marshes, and rivers into a veritable sea. Whether the French soldiers awaiting advances or the Germans awaiting the attack suffered the more from the torrents, having no shelter either above or below the ground, is impossible to imagine.

Wiped Out Inequality.
It was certain, however, that the French artillery's superiority wiped out any inequality which nature descended to give the Germans. I saw this battle of the elements—fire, earth, water, and air—Monday night just before "zero"—the moment for the attack. At one spot the most dense artillery concentration of the war came into play. The driving, blinding rain increased every moment, as if unceasingly seeking to extinguish the fury of the artillery.

For every increase in the whipping rain it seemed the French artillery likewise increased. Toward morning nature gave up the struggle. Then the artillery reached a triumphant crescendo, as it spat forth a rolling barrage. Behind this the French infantry leaped from its half inundated positions to the marsh-covered plains before it—leaped from island to island to the attack. The assault came before the crash. The attack came while a division was being changed. The defenders, a fresh division rushed from the Russian front, was caught and decimated before the tremendous barrage fire. The French attained their objective with minimum losses. The victory was won.

Third Great Drive.
Tuesday's great drive is the third one since August 1. Since the beginning of the allied Flanders offensive, while the British were regaining the last observatories dominating and controlling the Flanders plains to the coast, the French have been steadily driving back the Germans from the protection of the great water barrier. In each of the three great attacks the Allies have wrested fresh portions of this back to allied hands.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 10.—An encounter between four allied vessels, two American and two Italian, and three German submarines, in which one of the U-boats was sunk, occurred on September 17, in the Mediterranean, according to the master of an Italian steamer that has reached

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AIR RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE IMPRISONS GERMAN SHIPS

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.—Ten marines are known to have been killed and scores of soldiers and civilians were wounded in air raids of the past few days on German positions in Belgium, according to a dispatch to the Telegraf.

Bombs falling near the Zeebrugge lock damaged the quay walls so that six torpedo boats were imprisoned two days. Soldiers were obliged to work day and night to release them.

When the airplanes hovered over the Flemish coast civilians and soldiers fled to safety, forewarned by the blowing of sirens. German planes then ascended to meet them and give battle.

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